

packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been substituted in part for milk, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that said article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy animal substance.

On May 22, 1920, a plea of nolo contendere to the first count of the indictment was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs. The remaining counts of the indictment were dismissed.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7746. Misbranding of Valentine's Sarsaparilla Compound with Potassium Iodide U. S. \* \* \* v. Allan Pfeiffer Chemical Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12302. I. S. No. 8845-r.)**

On April 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Allan Pfeiffer Chemical Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 31, 1919, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, consigned to Ralph F. Valentine, East St. Louis, Mo., of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Valentine's Sarsaparilla Compound with Potassium Iodide," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a solution in dilute alcohol of sugar with a small amount of potassium iodid and with extractives from sarsaparilla, gentian, and a laxative vegetable drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons containing the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a blood purifier, as a preventive and treatment, remedy and cure for scrofulous conditions, pimples, eruptions, sores, boils, skin diseases, sallow skin, languid feeling, old sores, tetter, and other skin affections, as a system renovator, as an eliminator of unhealthy conditions, and as a treatment for a bad condition of the blood, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On May 17, 1920, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of said defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7747. Misbranding of Mrs. Summers' Absorbent Pile Remedy, Mrs. Summers' Womb, Ovarian & Kidney Tonic & Vitalizer Tablets, and Mrs. Summers' Heart, Brain, and Nerve Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. Gabriel R. Summers. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10882. I. S. Nos. 5702-r, 5703-r, 5704-r.)**

On May 1, 1920, the Grand Jurors of the United States within and for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, upon presentment by the United States attorney for said district, returned in the District Court of the United States for said district an indictment against Gabriel R. Summers, South Bend, Ind., charging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on July 29, 1918, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "\* \* \* From Vanderhoof & Co., South Bend, Ind. \* \* \* Mrs. Summers' Absorbent Pile Remedy," "\* \* \* From Vanderhoof & Co., South

Bend, Ind. \* \* \* Mrs. Summers' Womb, Ovarian & Kidney Tonic & Vitalizer Tablets," and " \* \* \* From Vanderhoof & Co., South Bend, Ind. \* \* \* Mrs. Summers' Heart, Brain, and Nerve Pills," which were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the pile remedy by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it consisted of suppositories, containing chiefly cacao butter, borax, alum, tannin, camphor, and small amounts of hydrastine and belladonna.

Misbranding of this article was charged in substance in the indictment for the reason that certain statements, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the packages containing it, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for piles, and a treatment, remedy, and cure for bleeding, itching, blind, and protruding piles, when, in truth and in fact, it was not effective as a remedy, treatment, or cure for piles at any stage or of any sort or description.

Analysis of a sample of the womb, ovarian, and kidney tonic and vitalizer tablets by said Bureau showed that they consisted essentially of plant material, a small amount of aromatics like cinnamon and cloves, together with iron oxid and carbonate of lime.

Misbranding of this article was charged in the indictment for the reason that certain statements, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the small packages or cartons and on the bottles containing it, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for all diseases affecting the womb, ovaries, and kidneys, and the physical structures peculiar to the organism of women; that said article would act as a vitalizer to all female organs and structures; and that it was effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for all weaknesses and diseases attending women during pregnancy, nursing, and change of life, and attending girls entering womanhood; and that it was efficacious and reliable under all the conditions above described; that the said article was effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for all weaknesses and suffering in women from girlhood to old age, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for irregular, suppressed, or painful menstruation, and for uterine and ovarian congestion, for nervousness and for loss of appetite, strength, and energy, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

Analysis of a sample of the heart, brain, and nerve pills by said Bureau showed that they consisted essentially of reduced iron, asafetida, valerate of zinc, and nux vomica.

Misbranding of this article was charged in the indictment for the reason that certain statements, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels and cartons of the bottles containing it, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for nervousness, restlessness, insomnia, irritability, and loss of vitality and energy, and that it would produce refreshing sleep, and would rest the nerves, and would give greater vitality and energy, and would relieve tension due to the effects of overwork, late hours, and constitutional ailments, and would give the nerves rest from the effects of overwork, ill health, and late hours, and would build up the nerves if injured by any cause, and that it was effective as a remedy, treatment, and cure for diseases of the heart, brain, and nerves, when, in truth and in fact, it would not produce the effects claimed, and was not so effective.

On May 17, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*